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TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1913.

Migration of Capital.

In recent years we have heard much
about the migration of Americans to
the prairie lands of Western Canada;
a movement of almost equal moment,
although not so widely discussed, is
the migration of American capital to
Canada. Such a movement is not un-
natural.

Canada is a new country, and offers
a better field for the development of
certain industries than the United
States. Such industries as the lumber
and news-print paper industries prosper
because the forest resources of the
Dominion are great. Canada also fosters
industries by a protective tariff.
The preferential tariff, given to the
United Kingdom, has not prevented
the "lady of the snows" from being
mistress in her own house.

During 1913 alone almost twice as
much American capital was invested in
Canada as during the years 1905-1909.
Unquestionably the Democratic tariff
policy has accentuated this migration
of American capital. Gov. Foss of
Massachusetts has himself established
a factory in Canada with the view of
producing by the lower cost of produc-
tion there on the one hand and by
the markets of the United States on
the other. In the Manufacturers'
News for July 22, he says:

The trouble with the Republicans
was that they were too selfish. The
Democrats are going to the other ex-
treme; they are giving away our mar-
kets and setting nothing in return.

My statement that from three to
five hundred million of capital had
gone from the United States into the
dominating of manufacturing plants in
Canada has created considerable sur-
prise. The fact is that the movement
of American manufacturers and Ameri-
can money into Canada has been go-
ing on so quietly that it has not at-
tracted much public attention.

The free trader avers with confi-
dence that if the tariff is removed
from a product the domestic capital
will seek employment in other and
more productive lines, and in the end
the country will be wealthier than be-
fore. He forgets, however, that the
capital instead of going into some
other line of production here may go
abroad. In the intricate and complex
operation of international trade there
is a probability that this will result in
a loss to the nation. It may, of course,
improve the net total of the world's
wealth, but most of us are interested
in the material wealth not of the
world but of our own nation.

In the real struggle of nations for
supremacy in which tariff plays a large
part, reciprocity is the most effective
device at the disposal of statesmen.
Canada is reaping now in the fact that
the tariff bill will give them all
that Taft's reciprocity treaty offered,
and give it to them without any con-
ditions to us. Now, if ever, is the
time to introduce an effective reci-
procity provision into a tariff bill. If
it is not done, in order to open the
closed gates of Canada to our exports,
we may expect a continuous immigra-
tion of our capital. Capital is a
stranger to patriotism.

A Zealously Guarded Naval Secret.

It is common belief nowadays that
the nation possessing the largest ship-
yard and the most deadly guns is destined
to be victorious in a modern naval
warfare. To a certain degree this is
true, but the part played by more re-
cent inventions must not be lost sight
of.

To the average citizen, whose knowl-
edge of naval matters does not ex-
tend beyond stereotyped departmental
statements or newspaper reports, this
may not sound probable. Yet this is
so, there being taken into considera-
tion wireless telegraphy, which virtu-
ally may decide a great naval battle
before the opposing fleets sight each
other.

And in this connection it is not
known generally that there is one very
recent invention that assures Great Brit-
ain's supremacy in wireless operations
by what is known as the "receptor,"
the properties of which, as the name
suggests, are to "reject" all messages
or other waves that are not meant for
the British ships.

By this simple contrivance the trick
of breaking up fleet messages is ob-
viated, while, on the other hand, an
English operator, having once "tuned"
his instrument to the current of an
opposing vessel, is able to play havoc
with its communications, and in most
cases would be able to render a fleet's

wireless apparatus useless. This was
demonstrated, at the recent British
naval maneuvers in the Irish Sea, when
a torpedo boat destroyer was able to
"break up" the messages of two bat-
tleships which were not equipped with
the "receptor" and incapable of
in the least affecting the little craft's
apparatus equipped with this valuable
attachment.

This "receptor," which is incased in
an insignificant box in the wireless
house of a warship, constitutes one of
the most zealously guarded secrets of
the British navy.

The Manly Art Not Dead.

The people at large—those outside
of Congress—must be highly edified
at the virile spirit displayed by their
lawmakers in the "lobby
investigation." That day is beginning
to be counted lost whose low descend-
ing sun does not cast across the
squared circle "outside" the shadow of
at least one statesman hearkening to
belligerent gesticulation appropriate to
a "double dog-dare," a witness or at-
torney whose speech or manner is dis-
tasteful.

"I'd like to see you outside"—this
appeal to—or threat of—the manly art
of self-defense is indeed become so fre-
quent that the witnesses and attorneys
themselves are employing it. Mr. Mul-
hall has just expressed himself as be-
ing quite ready to demonstrate that his
hitherto amiably proprietary use of
the martial title of colonel need not
be regarded as a totally un-
warranted assumption of military rank.

"I'd like to see you outside"—the
reports of the "sessions," if go tran-
quilly sedentary a descriptive may be
applied to the fire and cross fire which
brake the committee's table, fairly
ride with that ominous fulmination.
"I'd like to see you outside." This
desire for extraneous visibility of any
person offending by interrogatory or
testimony is at once one of the most
inspiring and one of the most impres-
sive notes in the gamut of human ex-
pression in which the variant tempera-
ments of our Congressional and lay
performers upon the harp of investiga-
tive ministry have found an easy
outpour of their emotions.

The people at large, doubtless mysti-
fied that so many challenges to be
seen "outside" have as yet brought
no bloodshed, are only now beginning
to breathe with normal comfort. They
are beginning to expect that the
squared circle "outside" may be in
truth and in fact, as it is in rhetoric,
quite figurative "inside," and that the
winning of constitutional rights, where-
by Congressmen would doubtfully
equalize themselves pugilistically with
plain persons unprotected by the privi-
leges granted our lawmakers, is per-
haps just a polysyllabic ebullition of
healthy "pep."

It is reassuring to note that in every
climacteric of excitement, so far, cooler
heads—or cooler feet—have prevailed.

The One Great Lesson for Farmers.

The farmers of the country are
looking forward with keen interest to
the report of the Commission of Agri-
cultural Co-operation which has re-
turned from its journey to study agri-
cultural conditions in Europe.

The first impression President But-
terfield, of the commission, says he
received was surprise at the "virility
of European nations, especially on the
Continent." He declares that it will
be a mistake longer to declare Europe
unprogressive. Northern Italy, Ger-
many, and France furnish examples of
energy and progress. More human
derelicts were seen upon the streets of
British and Irish cities than in any of
those on the Continent.

The Germans raise three bushels of
wheat to the acre, where they raise fif-
teen, and the best of their farmers can
produce forty-five, though the annual
rainfall is only about twenty-seven
inches, or not more than half the
amount normal in this country. People
in the United States who fear that we
cannot feed our people in the future
must change their attitude. Germany,
smaller than Texas in area, is very
nearly supporting its 60,000,000 people.
The extension work is not done by the
colleges, but by co-operative and state
agricultural societies.

We call agriculture our fundamental
industry, and such it must remain,
continues the preliminary report. The
gang-plows tear up the soil over
great areas with swiftness. Our crops
fall before the great harvesters. But
that is not the whole of farming.
President Butterfield was impressed by
the manner in which co-operative ideas
are worked out. European farmers
co-operate in securing mortgage credit,
personal credit, short time loans in
getting farm and home supplies, in
manufacturing, in dairying, in storage,
in selling, in insurance, and even in
their ordinary farm work. The govern-
ment and private interests are help-
ful toward agriculture.

The one great lesson learned by the
commission was this: "Co-operation is
the key to agricultural success; co-
operation will enable the farmer to get
more from his land and feed the na-
tion better."

Putting It Mildly.

From Judge.
Tom—Did you say your friend is slender?
Tad—Well, she returned a silhouette
given because she couldn't make a
shadow in it.

In the Olden Days.

From Judge.
The ancient Greeks enjoyed a blessing—
their trousers never needed pinning.
But to their joy some gleam of father-
hood had no place to strike their
matches.

NEW POLICE MAY
BE ANNOUNCED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

The American proposals were submitted
to Huerta with the 7,000-word reply the
Provisional President made rejecting
them. It was the first time that either
of these two important state papers have
been inspected by members of the legisla-
tive branch of the American government.

Has Friendly Tone.

The members of the committee were
somewhat surprised at the first note
struck by the President's address. It
was one of sincere friendliness for the
Mexican people and of sympathy for
them for the governmental, physical, and
spiritual difficulties they have been
forced to undergo in the war-ridden
years that have followed the rise of the
revolution headed by Francisco Ma-
dero.

The President's tone was kind as he
read his utterances. He declared that the
only interest the United States would
have in Mexican affairs of the physical,
administrative and for the protection
of American lives and property and for
the promotion of the growth of the in-
stitutions of the Southern republic to-
ward a higher plane. This section of the
address closely resembled a section of
Mr. Wilson's statement outlining his
Latin-American policy issued in the early
days of the administration.

It was a striking contrast with that in
which he spoke of the small group of
men whom he accounted responsible for
the miseries of their countrymen in the
last few years. He declared that Mexi-
can difficulties are attributable directly
to the mismanagement of Mexican af-
fairs by this group. It was clear that the
President numbered Gen. Victoriano
Huerta among this group.

The President voiced his abhorrence of
men so utterly devoid of patriotism. He
declared emphatically that as long as
the country of the United States is
involved in the affairs of the Mexican
government by methods he had described.

Promised Not to Run.

The President declared sternly that
Huerta must resign and that the United
States would never recognize Mexico un-
less he had been permanently removed
from Mexican politics. He said the Mexi-
can people would never be able to
be loaned to the support of an adminis-
tration which originated as did that of
Huerta.

For the first time the President made
known the fact that he believed that
Gen. Huerta when he assumed the
Presidency following the fall of Presi-
dent Madero had obligated himself to
submit to a constitutional election when
time came, a constitutional election
would be held for the choice of a suc-
cessor.

The President assured the committee
that it was not only incumbent
upon Huerta for this reason to with-
draw the power he now holds, but that
it was the duty of the United States to
insist that he should not be a candidate
to succeed himself. Mr. Wilson said he
believed it would be almost impossible
for any other candidate to secure a fair
fight before the elections of the Mexi-
can republic if Huerta were a candi-
date. He declared that Huerta's adminis-
tration would be certain if he were a candi-
date with his soldiers to take charge of
the election machinery.

Four Demands Made.

It was with this statement that the
President justified before the Congress-
ional committee the demands he made
upon President Huerta through Mr. Lind.

These were the four principal demands:
First, that President Huerta resign.
Second, that arrangements be made for
the holding of a constitutional election,
pending which a provisional President
was to rule.

Third, that Huerta should promise not
to become a candidate in this election.
Fourth, an armistice should be ar-
ranged with the revolutionary forces, so
that the republic could have a state of
peace at the time of the holding of the
election as required by the Mexican con-
stitution.

Administration officials admitted last
night that the President's "peace" plan
was probably one of the boldest ever sub-
mitted to a foreign government by the
United States. It is true that the Presi-
dent was aware of the boldness of the
demands he had made, but he considered
that nothing short of the fulfillment of
these demands would satisfy the needs of
the situation. Knowing from what he
had heard of the situation in Mexico, he
believed that there was little likelihood
that he would accept these proposals, the
President decided it would be better for
the United States to go ahead uncompro-
mised and place itself upon record before
the world as taking the highest stand
possible in the matter. He preferred to
have his plan rejected than to submit a
plan which would not stand out as
thoroughly consistent with the spirit of
American institutions.

Officials last night were inclined to look
backward over the negotiations since
Ambassador Wilson's recall and to specu-
late on the element which played the
biggest part in causing Huerta's refusal.
They believed it lay in the third demand,
which was that Huerta should not be-
come a candidate in the constitutional
elections.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

MODERN CONDITIONS.

A timid child in other years
Avoided scars or hurt,
And found protection from all fears
Behind his mother's skirt.

But skirts today have narrowed down,
No room for kids to hide,
For mother in her hobble grows
Is seven inches wide.

Better Game.

"Come out with us suffragists."
"Can't I have some windows to wash?"
"Bah! We have windows to smash."

Minor Rank.

"I am the captain of my soul."
"Are, eh? Well, I have a wife and a
mother-in-law. I'm only a corporal."

Ready for College.

"What are these elective studies?"
"That means you have an option deal.
Of course, you have to take baseball
and football, but you have your choice
as to Latin and Greek."

Broken?

Look for predictions
Any day
Concerning summer's
Vertebrae.

Just So.

"Anybody can get to Easy Street. You
go up Persimmon Avenue and turn into
Hard Work Lane."
"Well?"

"The trouble is that when they see
that last name on the corner lamp-post,
most of them turn back."

Always Cheerful.

A dog takes life calmly. You never
see a dog look depressed.

AMBASSADOR PAGE
RENDS LONDON HOUSE

Obtains Grosvener Square Residence
at Reported Rental of \$12,000
as American Embassy.

London, Aug. 25.—Ambassador Page
announced today that he had rented
Grosvener Square, where he will have
as neighbors the Dukes of Manchester,
Anthony Drexel, James B. Duke, who
is occupying the home of Mrs. James
Henry Smith for the season, and Lord
Strathcona. J. P. Morgan, Jr., also
rents a house there. In fact, from the
number of American inhabitants, the
locality has been nicknamed "New York
Square."

Mr. Page said "It's a plain house with
no frills, but is fit for an American
gentleman, and even, one might say, for
an Ambassador. It is a house of the
highest class, and he refused to
answer."

"As I am paying it," he said, "I think
I ought to be excused from stating the
amount."

The house is five stories, contains
twenty-three bedrooms and dressing rooms,
seven reception rooms, an exceedingly
large hall, and has a most pleasant
outlook.

One of the largest real estate agents
said to a correspondent today:
"The normal rent of the house, which
is the property of Col. Grenville Smith,
is \$15,000 yearly, or \$12,000 for the season,
the tenant paying all the city taxes. But
as an Ambassador is exempt from paying
about two-thirds of the assessments, I
expect he is paying about \$12,000 yearly."

The late Ambassador Reid paid \$7,500
per annum for Dorchester House.

"WORLD CENTER CITY"
PLAN FOR MARSHALLVice President Gets Volume Showing
Last Words in Dreamer's
Schemes.

Vice President Marshall received yes-
terday from Paris for the library of the
United States Senate a copy of an elab-
orate volume containing the last words
of the World's Center City, and con-
taining the completed plan for a
"World Center City," to be known as
The International World Center of Cos-
mopolitanism.

The volume, besides containing a
world history of architecture from the
standpoint of cosmopolitanism, contains an
elaborate outline of what an ideal city
should be to fulfill the progress of the
world in all branches of advancement,
a completed plan of the proposed Utopian
metropolis, together with plans of the
proposed structures and decorations de-
signed to represent the zenith of world
progress.

The volume is by Hendrick Christian
Andersen, the plan covering several
pages of the book, all of them on the
subject of the world's center city, and
is one of the most complete and most
elaborate plans of the world's center city
yet published.

The volume is a wonderfully beautiful
idea," said Vice President Marshall as he
turned the book over to the Senate Librarian.
"As this is the most complete and most
elaborate plan of the world's center city
yet published."

ACCUSED MINISTER
FACES COURT CHARGESPastor Farraday, Accused by Young
Girl, May Have to Stand Civil
as Well as Church Trial.

Philadelphia, N. J., Aug. 25.—Henry W.
Farraday, suspended pastor of the Metho-
dist church at Broadway, N. J., against
whom serious charges have been made
by fifteen-year-old Bertha Van Sickle,
one of his parishioners, will face an in-
vestigation by the county authorities as
well as a church trial.

A delegation of churchmen called upon
William J. Stricker, prosecutor of Warren
County, today and demanded that the
charges against the minister be taken
up immediately. The penalty for the
offense with which Farraday is charged
is fifteen years in prison or a fine of
\$5,000, or both.

"This matter was brought to my atten-
tion this morning," said Prosecutor
Stricker, "and I have been asked to in-
vestigate a thorough examination. I de-
clined, however, to wait one more day in
order that the girl's father, who, I un-
derstand, has been informed of the case,
may be told of the circumstances."

Mrs. Frank Van Sickle, mother of the
girl, said she had been given the story
by a reporter talk with her daughter.
Members of the Methodist Church are
split into two factions over the affair.
One party, including a large majority,
is in favor of the girl's father, who is
demanding trial. The others refuse to be-
lieve the charges.

Carnival at Mount Rainier.

Mount Rainier, Mt. will have its an-
nual carnival week beginning next Sat-
urday. Tiring contests will be given by
members of Congress are on the program.
Tides of Maryland, Virginia, and the
District of Columbia will contest for
the championship. A baseball game will
be played between the appointed team
and Representative Thomas Heflin
and Representative F. O. Smith will
speak.

THE CARPENTER

By GEORGE FITCH,
Author of "At Good Old Swash."

The carpenter is a dreamer who
works in lumber. His job is to cut out
and baste together the materials for a
house and to fit it to the family which is
to wear it.

Carpenters are born, not educated. It
requires a specially designed eye to steer
a saw across a twelve-inch board without
allowing it to wander on the way like a
lodge member returning from initiation.

A carpenter can take a wagon load of
lumber and work it up into a Gothic
arch and a dome and a spire and a
sawdust, whereas, if an amateur were to
try to build a dog house from the same
wagon load he would have to strew a
plano box and part of his wife's four bin
in order to piece out.

The badge of the carpenter's profession
is a rag around the left hand thumb. He
is a quiet man who does not talk much.
He loves to get up shortly after
sunrise and produce a dog with his ham-
mer and saw. Two carpenters building
a barn can produce a chorus which can
be heard all over a ward, but nobody
minds it. The song of the carpenter's
saw is the anthem of prosperity, and
when the carpenter lauds and his small
son uses his chains to dig fish worms
the census returns of that city are not
worth gathering.

The carpenter loves a wild, free life on
the ridge poles and eaves like a cat, and
likes nothing better than to fill his face
full of shingle nails and put a new lid on
the house of a prominent citizen. North-
west winds come and the carpenter will
saw as than to see a carpenter drive a low-
browed nail into the side of a house
without using guides or sights. A car-
penter can drive a nail six inches into a
beam with five blows, but an amateur
can do better than that. He can drive

REPORTS KILLING
OF AN AMERICAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

eral men were killed on each side. The
department has also issued urgent in-
structions looking toward the immedi-
ate and adequate protection of the Babco-
ra properties.

Secretary Bryan announced also that
urgent instructions had been issued to
the American Embassy at Mexico City
to procure the apprehension and adequate
punishment of the twenty-three indepen-
dent guerrillas, formerly of Federal Gen-
eral Salazar's command, who, the State
Department believes, killed an American,
Ben Griffin, and brutally assaulted
Arthur P. Parks, another American, near
Mexico last August.

These activities of Secretary Bryan to
impress Mexican authorities with the
necessity for protecting American citizens
and punishing those who do not re-
spect their rights were regarded as
significant, coming on the eve of the
probable disruption of peace negotiations
between this country and the Southern
Republic. It is believed that coincident
with the assumption of the new policy of
hands-off toward Mexico, which is be-
lieved to be in the President's mind, there
will come from the State Department
several orders for a messenger to be sent
on a similar errand by way of Chi-
huahua.

The American Embassy at Mexico City
is dispatching a special mission in
charge of Dr. Edward W. Ryan to Tor-
reón with supplies of serum, medicines,
etc., for use in the relief of Americans
and other foreigners at Torreon, where
it has been reported there is a threat-
ened epidemic of scarlet fever, smallpox,
typhoid and cholera. Dr. Ryan leaves
Mexico City today, and will make every
effort to reach Torreon at the earliest
possible moment.

The Minister of War at Mexico City
has issued instructions to the military
commander at Torreon to permit the
departure from that place of any
Americans or other foreigners who
care to leave.

Struck on American Territory.
The department has been informed
that on August 22 a few Mexican sol-
diers at Nuevo Laredo, engaged in a
drunken brawl and about fifteen
shots were fired, some of which
struck an American territory at La-
raro, Tex. Emphatic instructions have
been sent to the American Consul at
Nuevo Laredo, and other foreigners at
Torreon, where it is believed,
will prohibit shots fired on the Mexican
side of the line falling on American
territory.

Information has been received from
the American Consul at Chihuahua
that persons who have reached that
place from La Bodega report that D.
H. Arkell, an American, was shot and
killed on August 22 for the United
States by way of Ojinaga.

The consul at Yuma, Ariz., reported
that thirty men, led by a woman,
robbed the Mexican plantation, Canton
Cordoba, on the morning of the 22d.

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